

Daily Confederate

D. E. McRAE, Editor.
A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

All letters on business of the office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

The Storm-Gathering in North Carolina.

There are the strongest reasons for believing that the storm is at last being raised in the interior of this State, which must ere long convulse in her deliverance from the remorseless jaws of the Richmond despotism. Refugees are pouring in, and they all bring one uniform story of suffering and destitution, and the most unmitigated oppression and tyranny ever inflicted upon any people since the reign of those monsters in human shape, in old Rome, Calligula and Nero. Some are ready to seek refuge by proceeding North at once, while others are willing to "hold their time" by remaining among us. All join in heaping imprecations on the infamous rule of Davis and his wicked co-conspirators. A real genuine Union feeling is strengthening and increasing in every town in almost every quarter of the State. It will yet overwhelm and crush the contemptible despots now engaged with the desperation of demons in trying to keep it down. Many refugees now look forward to the joyous hour when they can return back again to their old homes, under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. With the political and social redemption of North Carolina, will come that other long looked for blessing; universal and unconditional emancipation. Old Slaveholders! do you hear this?

George Mills Joy, the Yankee, has left Newbern, it would seem, and has established a paper called the "Old North State" at Beaufort. Joy remembers how his knees smote and his white liver turned whiter, on the occasion of Hoke's visit towards Newbern, and how his dastard heart shrunk within him when the pestilence of the last summer raged all around him. He has no fancy for a recurrence of these sensations; hence he has located himself on the sea shore, where he can disseminate his Yankee insolence, until that better day when he and all his brother-thieves shall be packed back to their own country—a day which all true men wish for, and pray for.

Among the lowest of North Carolina's humiliations, is the being obliged to endure the outrage of having her soil polluted by such contemptible wretches as this George Mills Joy. But there is another sign in the above from his sheet. Where does he see the "storm gathering in North Carolina?" and what is this "storm" that this lowlived Yankee gluts in the anticipation of? It is as he describes it, the "storm" which is to eventuate in her (North Carolina's) deliverance from the remorseless jaws of the Richmond Despotism." In other words, this swindling Yankee, who by the force of other men's fighting has been able to squat himself in other men's property, is rejoicing in the hope that our good old State is about to succumb to Lincoln and crouch beneath the feet of the oppressors.

He says—"A real, genuine, Union feeling is strengthening and increasing in every town in almost every quarter of the State." He professes to derive this information from refugees—who he says are "pouring in." Alas, that there should be any ground on which this Yankee may plant his hopes! But, he may be assured of one thing; much more of hard struggle is yet to come, before the day he hopes for will ever come. He and those to whom he looks to bring about his wishes—his co-Union workers in North Carolina—are destined to see and feel the power and strength of the Confederacy fully, far more fully, than ever before tried. They will consider our cause in prospect of abandonment, whether they be on Joy's side of the line, or yet within our limits, may take it for granted, that the armies of the Confederacy and the Confederate Government do not mean to go down, until every effort of which human government is capable shall be exhausted. It is yet to be seen, and we have reason to believe that this Congress will bring the matter to the light, how much of self-protecting and preserving power there is in the General Government—not outside, or above, or higher than the Constitution, but within, subordinate to, and part of this sacred instrument.

We have ever believed that our forefathers, who framed the model of which our government is a pattern, never contemplated to construct a government incapable by reason of its inherent weakness of preserving its own existence. Nor did they mean in the bestowment upon the central government of the war-making and war-conducting and war-concluding power, so to tie up the hands of the Government as that it should fight at such disadvantage as to be the sure prey of the assailants. Such action, instead of being the conduct of great men and exalted minds, would have been fit occupation for drivellers and idiots. It was the purpose of the mighty men of old, who established the federal or confederated system of Government on the foundation of a compact, made by general concession, to build a government able to bide alike the issues of war and peace. And to this end, in order that it might bring into use, and most beneficially employ the common resources for offence and defence, they yielded up to it the powers of war—as well to declare it on occasion, as to terminate it at will. It follows plainly that whatever be necessary for the national safety, the general Government possesses the fullest, most paramount authority to use.

And the time is at hand, for the exercise of all its constitutional authority. This war has not been conducted as though it were, as it really is, a struggle for life and the dearest of earthly rights. It has never yet been decided, as it ought long ago to have been decided and maintained, that individual rights, privilege

opinions and conduct must be wholly subordinate to the public welfare. This social principle was much better understood in the days of Republican Rome, than in our day, and the freest people in the world, bowed with submission to the political edict, which made the individual yield always before the public necessities. It is presumed that Congress will arrive at some distinct conclusion in this matter, before its adjournment. What power has the government for carrying on war—war whose successful prosecution is essential to its continued existence? Let statesmanship duly ascertain the limit of power, and when ascertained, let the voice of imperious necessity be heeded. And let the last limit be reached before subjugation be allowed.

General Kirkland's Command.

In the congratulatory orders of Gen. Bragg, much praise is assigned to the brigade of Brig. Gen. Kirkland, for its coolness and steadiness in the late affair below Wilmington. Gen. Kirkland was among the first of the reinforcements which reached the field. To him and his command is due the credit of holding the enemy in check and preventing him from establishing his line, when the communications were cut between Wilmington and Fort Fisher. Engaged as he has been in the most arduous duties of the war, on more than one occasion severely wounded in battle, and always foremost at the post of danger, Gen. Kirkland has acquired a distinguished and enviable reputation as a skillful and faithful officer. We claim the privilege to say this much of him, and could say much more with justice, if we allowed our heart to utter a full measure of tribute to as brave, generous and clever a soldier and as devoted a patriot, as the army numbers in its lists.

Death of Gen. Price.

We saw it announced a day or two since in a special despatch to the *Meridian Clarion*, that Major General STERLING PRICE died of apoplexy on the 1st of December, at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette county, Arkansas. We did not copy the despatch, hoping the report would prove unfounded. But our Augusta exchanges received yesterday, say that Major Watson, from the Trans-Mississippi, has passed through that city, and gave the most positive assurance of the death of Gen. Price.

This intelligence will be received with universal sorrow throughout the Confederacy, and especially in the Trans-Mississippi department and in his own State of Missouri, where thousands of his fellow-citizens have recently rallied to his standard. During our entire struggle, Gen. Price has proved himself a sterling, self-sacrificing patriot and an able and beloved leader. He may not have been as great a commander as some others, but that he has been of incalculable service to the cause, none will deny. The great Southwest has lost one of its chosen and trusted champions.

The Gorges Mining and Manufacturing Company has been organized by the appointment of the following officers: Col. J. M. Heck, President; Wm. L. Brodie, General Superintendent; R. H. Butler, local Superintendent; and P. T. Norwood, Treasurer. The well known enterprise and thorough acquaintance with the business of mining and manufacturing of metals, and the immense deposits of ores in the lands of the Company, give assurance of success in the important undertaking they have engaged in. The subscribed capital stock of the Company is one million dollars. The place of operations, "Gorges," is at the place formerly known as Nathl. Clegg's mills, on Deep river, four miles above Lockville.

How is Col. Whitford since the gallant success of Gen. Leventhorpe in driving back the Yankee advance on the Roanoke? We have not heard from the brave officer whose condition we have above enquired of. We learned that he was dangerously wounded in one of the days fighting, and afterwards heard that he had left an arm. He has been a useful and gallant officer, and it will be gratifying to his numerous friends to know that he is recovering from his wound.

THE OLD ISSUE.—There is no doubt that both Houses of Congress have passed a bill extending the time within which the old issue may be exchanged for the new under the act of 17th February 1864, until the 1st of July 1865. Holders can see that there is no necessity for sacrificing any of the old issue they may happen to have on hand.

GEN. LEE AS GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.—The *Richmond Examiner*, in a lengthy article/advocating, and, indeed, foreshadowing the above appointment, adds the following very remarkable words, from which it will be seen that Gen. Lee is undoubtedly in favor of arming and disciplining the negroes for soldiers. It is indeed true, there can be little doubt of the passage of the measure:

Perhaps the most marked effect of all, however, would be the effect upon our enemies, of this new power vested in General Lee. They will understand from it that there is to be no child's play—that this experienced and invincible soldier, does not take our affairs in hand without full power and strong determination to bring out all the fighting force of the country, and make the rugged foe dearly rue the day when they made this struggle a war of extermination. General Lee's name is especially connected with one measure of military necessity, now before Congress, which he has strongly urged should be passed; we trust it will be passed after being first enlarged and amended to his mind. The very conception of this measure implies a grim resolve. When he demands negro soldiers, he means he means to go "through."

We are under renewed obligations to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe, for his courtesy in furnishing us with late foreign journals.

We are glad to see that our little paragraph a few days since, is passing the liberal press. It is made for the education of the intelligent soldiers and their children—in our institutions of learning, to be made public. We published a day or two ago a card from Dr. Craven relative to the liberal provision made by Trinity College; and below is given the broad and ample arrangements made by the University of North Carolina.

For the Confederate:
Messrs. Editors:—It is eminently right that the attention of our fellow-citizens should be directed to the claims which our disabled soldiers and the children of others have on them for an education. The notable effort of Dr. Deems, and the offers of institutions already established, are worthy of much praise. Another such offer, but of much broader extension, can be found on page 23 of the accompanying catalogue of our University, published during the year just closed. It was made first in 1837, and has been repeated annually ever since. For the last twenty-eight years it has been accepted by a yearly average of eight or ten students, some of whom now fill prominent and influential civil, military and ecclesiastical positions in the Confederacy.

The offer, to which I allude with a pride not unbecoming to a North Carolinian, is as follows:
"The faculty are authorized in all cases where the applicant is a native of this State, to possess good moral character, is believed to possess good talents and studious habits, and is unable to defray the expenses of tuition and room rent, to admit him free of charge, into any class for which he may be prepared."

ALUMNUS.

North Carolina Items.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* says Gen. D. H. Hill passed through that place recently, under orders to report to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson has been commissioned Colonel of the 7th Regiment, N. C. T., vice, Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, relieved.

The North Carolina *Times* at Charlotte has been merged into the *Bulletin* of that place, which will hereafter be published by S. W. Whitaker—E. H. Britton, of the *Times*, will preside over the local department.

The *Conservative* mentions to the praise of the counties of Edgecombe and Sampson, that during the Yankee advance on Beaufort, almost every man of the Home Guard companies of those counties, then at Weldon, volunteered to cross the State line and fight the enemy in Virginia.

From Upper Georgia.

A gentleman from Upper Georgia informs the *Macon Confederacy* that most of the people in that section are still true to the cause. The Yankee garrison at Dalton numbers about fifteen hundred men—one thousand cavalry and five hundred infantry. There is also a piece of artillery, together with a large amount of stores. The place is said to be well provisioned. There are no signs of evacuation as reported by some.

The citizens from the counties around Dalton are fast returning to their homes, and are sowing large crops of wheat and also preparing to plant regular crops. The people in the immediate vicinity of the town are suffering untold miseries, as a majority of them are living on nothing but bread.

The railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga is kept constantly cut by our scouts. No train had passed over the road for some time, because of its having been destroyed at some point between the two places.

There are two telegraph wires remaining from Atlanta to Dalton in good condition—one of them is perfectly new.

All the able-bodied men in the vicinity of Dalton are thoroughly organized, and rendering most efficient service. There are at least 2000 men organized between Etowah and Chattanooga, who force the Yankees to "remain in doors."

The State road between Atlanta and Resaca is in better condition than it has been since the commencement of the war—it having been relaid with new iron, which the enemy failed to destroy on their retreat. There are also several depots still on the road on the north of the Etowah.

In a later number of the *Confederacy* we find the annexed news:

From a gentleman who left the vicinity of Dalton on Friday night, Dec. 16, we learn that on that night Captains Barwell and Wood, of Col. Baker's Regiment—recently organized in that section—attacked a party of Yankee scouts on the Spring Place Road, near Dalton, and captured some seventy prisoners, seventeen horses, and forty or fifty stands of arms. Our informant, whose veracity is vouched for by several gentlemen of this city, was in the fight himself.

The prisoners captured report two brigades of infantry at that post, but represent much dissatisfaction among the Kentucky troops, on account of being deprived of a vote in the recent Presidential election. A majority of the troops there are said to be Kentuckians. He contradicts the report of the capture of Chattanooga, by Gen. Breckinridge, but says the road from Chattanooga to Nashville is completely destroyed.

Our cavalry, while compelling the Yankees to remain in Dalton, are doing the business neatly by stealing their stock and subsistence.

AN INCIDENT.—It is said that the Yankee General Knaptrick claims to be a relative of an eminent Baptist divine in this county. While in Burke county, hearing that the aged divine was at the house of a daughter, he called to see him. With reluctance, Rev. Mr. Knaptrick agreed to see him. Very soon after they met in accordance with usual custom, it being bed-time, the person knelt down to pray, and in his prayer petitioned the Lord of Hosts to send confusion among our foes, and scatter, their hosts and bring peace to our land.

After the prayer was concluded, Rev. Mr. K's daughter told Gen. Knaptrick that she had seen wheat in her gin house, and as she had learned that he was burning every one of them, she would like for him to permit her to have it removed before he burned the house. He told her it was needless to remove the wheat, assuring her upon the word and honor of a gentleman that he would not burn her gin house. He immediately left the house and proceeded to the gin house with some ten or fifteen men, and with his own hand, fired it. The wheat and house were consumed. He gave as a reason for this conduct that the person insulted him in his prayers.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

From the Richmond Sentinel.
It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the circumstances of our condition, and to adopt with firmness and energy such policy as wisdom may point out or necessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfortune; it is cowardly to sink under it; it is absurd to be enfeebled by it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and men."

We think that our late advisers have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation if subjugated. It is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation. All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in defence of our country, would mean no more. But it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the government, would be infinitely better than if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bonds.

These views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our practical, realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, any sacrifice of property, any surrender of prejudices—if necessary to defeat our enemies—is now the watchword and reply. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors, and a calamity that calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vivid perception of it. They are ready, on their part for the duties which it implies.

Let now our authorities, State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion. Troublesome times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength, and all our wisdom. Let there be a conference of all our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants, and a catalogue of our resources. Then, by common consent, let all obstacles, to the employment of these resources, be removed. So long as we have a man or a dollar, and the man's dollar be needed, let the gall be honored. We must not raise difficulties—it is no time for that! Shall we withhold our sons, and thus reserve them as servants for the Yankees? Shall we send our sons, and deny our negroes? Shall we spend our blood and refuse our money? Shall we withhold anything from our country when we should be saving it for our foe? It is a disgrace to a nation to surrender before its ammunition is exhausted. It would be adding disgrace to our misery if we overcame without having first exhausted every resource of defence. It would be doubly infamous to us, to use contributions to our defence equal to the spoils we should suffer if conquered, our success would be assured. We should come out of the contest at least with that which would be worth more than all the rest—our liberties and our country. If we had thrown aboard the cargo, we should thereby have saved the ship.

Let Government determine what it needs, and what it can use; and if it be our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money, our arms, our tools, or our property, we should cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment. Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge our property! Our patriotism must lay aside such selfishness. It must be generous as well as brave.

Our authorities must do more: They must take care, whatever befall us, to save us from the Yankees. If adverse gales and devouring billows should constrain our storm-tost ship into some port, let it be no Yankee port. If an unpropitious Providence should condemn us, must at least secure to us a Yankee master. Of all the people on earth, we should have most reason to loathe and to dread them. Any terms with any other, would be preferable to subjugation to them. This is the sentiment of our people. This is their conviction; and it is a wise conviction. Let our rulers remember it and heed it. Our constitution was made as the development of our national life. It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war. Questions of state may arise in our experience, as they have arisen in the experience of almost every other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold sagacity. The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 was justified only by a question of state—something over and above the constitution. If in times of peace statesmen have sometimes thus to throw themselves upon the intelligence of their countrymen, and seek their advantage by irregular methods, such occasions may well be presumed more likely to arise during a struggle for life with a powerful, unscrupulous and ferocious enemy.

The clouds that have thickened over us admonish us of the possibility that the time may come when statesmanship, if it cannot deliver us, must at least secure to us the utmost palliation of our misery; if it cannot save us, must at least save us from the Yankees. We must at least publish from a thoughtful correspondent's "suggestion," that in the event of being unable to sustain our independence, we should surrender it into the hands of those from whom we wrested or purchased it; into the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it to the Yankees. From the favor with which this suggestion has been received, we are sure that in the dread event which it contemplates, our people would infinitely prefer an alliance with the European nations on terms as favorable as they could desire, in preference to the dominion of the Yankees.

We will not dwell upon these topics now. We speak of them not out of gloomy forebodings, but simply as a man in health speaks of his will. What we ask now, in the name of the people, is that the Government strain every energy and develop every resource for the public defence. Remember that to hold back anything is not to save it! The only question is, shall we have the use of it, or shall our enemies? Such a question leaves no room to hesitate. Upon such efforts and such devotion Heaven will surely send its blessing. But if misfortune should still pursue us, and our hopes all fail, let us have the election of our cold and indifferent, rather than to fall under the yoke of malignant enemies raising the wolf howl for our blood.

We could not have avoided the struggle into which the North has forced us. Long ago Lincoln declared the republic could not exist half-slave and half-free. In various forms the people of the North pressed the issue upon us. Our enemies hedged us round, and finally drove us to the wall. The worse that can happen to us in proceeding our defence, is the best that they designed for us in the beginning, and far better than they will accord us if they triumph in their time. Providence has marked out our path, and both led and urged our steps. It has been to us the inevitable path of duty. If in pursuing it we

fail, this were to fail as nations never failed before. Providence will not suffer us to go down, if we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom, and a proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave men fight, and let our good men pray. God will open up a way of escape for us, and will disappoint our enemies. Let our faith fail not.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In *Harris v. Hearn*, from Seely, judgments affirmed. In *State v. Medlin*, from Mecklenburg, error, remitted. In *North v. Commissioners of Fayetteville*, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill. In *Pickett v. Southernland*, all the children, except M. J. take a share. In *M. White's case*, (habes corpus,) remanded.

By BATTLE, J. In *Hix v. Fisher*, from Haywood, appeals dismissed at appellants' costs. In *Hastings v. East*, from Wake, in equity, declaring the rights of parties. In *Smith v. Bank of Wadesboro'*, in equity, from Richmond, decree to be for plaintiff. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: *Bridgeport's case*, petitioner remanded. *Siola's case*, petitioner remanded. *Phillips's case*, petitioner remanded.

By KELLY, J. In *Riley v. Bachanan*, from Abson, judgment affirmed. In *State v. Cockman* from Moore, no error. In *Scott v. Fife*, in equity, from Gaston, declaring rights of parties. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: *M. Goussou's case*, petitioner discharged. *Haswell's case*, petitioner remanded. *W. B. Clark's case*, petitioner remanded. *R. H. Smith's case*, petitioner remanded. *Upchurch's case*, petitioner discharged.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—*Jackson, Dec. 19*—Major Watson just from Saratoga, reports the death of Maj. Gen. Price, at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette county, Arkansas on the 1st inst., of apoplexy.

The yellow fever has entirely subsided at Geesville and Houston.

Gen. Kirby Smith had impressed tobacco for the use of the army.

Everything was quiet in the Trans-Mississippi. No Yankees south of the Arkansas river.

The condition of our army was fine—they are well clothed and well fed.

The Wilmington Journal says:

Upon the whole, we think it is rather dangerous to form our opinions of men upon mere hearsay, or to allow ourselves to be guided by clamor got up, in too many cases for personal ends.

General Bragg is an instance in point.—He is about the best abused man in the country, or rather he has been,—for we think the clamor against him is pretty much at an end,—and yet this much abused man is a brave soldier, a pure patriot, and a skillful general, and withal a gentleman of affable manners, ready to give any information calculated to allay public excitement, or direct public action. Our public men have a sufficiently hard road to travel, and the information of cliques or cabals against them is as unkind as it is unjust. We remember the sneer of some Virginia papers when Gen. Bragg was sent to this point, and yet when the attack came, Gen. Bragg had secured, and his conduct and bearing justified the confidence of the whole community. His dispositions were no doubt of the best character to meet any further movements of the enemy. Let us sustain our public men when we honestly can—let us give credit where credit is due. Their task under any circumstances is hard enough.

It is said that during the bombardment of Fort Fisher two barges were gallantly rowed within 1200 yards of our batteries, with the intention of placing a buoy in a shallow part of the inlet. One shot from the battery passed over them and the officer in command rose and waved his flag in triumph and derision but a second, better aimed, struck the boats, cut them asunder, and emptied their contents into the sea. Some of the enemy were picked up by our boats, but the hazardous experiment was not repeated.—*Conservative*.

CAPT. W. C. REGIMENT.

New Market, Va., Dec. 11, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—According to previous notice the officers of the 43d N. C. Regiment held a meeting on the evening of the 6th of December, to express their sentiments with regard to the departure of one of their number, Lt. L. L. Polk, to take his seat in the Legislature of North Carolina. Lt. A. W. Bridges was called to the chair and Chaplain E. W. Thompson was appointed secretary.

On motion a committee, composed of Capt. W. I. Cobb, Chaplain E. W. Thompson and Lt. C. Brown, were appointed to offer resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee reported, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That while we are highly gratified at the honor thus conferred upon him, we deeply regret that in future we are to be deprived of his association as a Christian gentleman, and his aid and example as a gallant officer.

Resolved, 2d, That his gentlemanly deportment, his upright and moral conduct, together with his gallant bearing as an officer, have won the esteem and confidence of the officers and men of the 43d N. C. Regiment.

Resolved, 3d, That we hope his conduct while serving his country in her Legislative councils, patriotic devotion, and unflinching courage, characterized it while serving her on the field of battle.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Lt. Polk, and also to the *Richmond Confederate* and *N. C. Argus* for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

E. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

N. C. Argus please copy and send account to Lt. A. W. Bridges.

ON WEDNESDAY

JANUARY, 4TH 1865.

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO.

One New 2 Horse Wagon
One New 1 Horse Wagon
One New Spring Wagon
One Good 24 Handed Buggy & Harness
One Good Cow with first calf.
See 38-41

AUCTION SALES

JANUARY 4th 1865.

One Negro Girl 15 years old.

One child 8 years old.

The woman is a good House Servant Wash and iron.

One Negro Woman 30 years old and Child 3 months old.

A number to be added to the Sale, by Sale day.

Four Hogheads of fine leaf Tobacco

One Fine Parlor Stove

Four Boxes Soap

And a great many other articles added by Sale day.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
406 & 408, Main St., Raleigh.

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
AT AUCTION, JANUARY 4th, 1865.
2 No. 1 Wagon Mares.
See 38-41

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. FARRAR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From South Carolina.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—Official telegrams from Charleston, say the federal raiders are reported to have returned from Memphis and Ohio railroad going westward. They left forty of their wounded.

Gen. Gholson was badly wounded. The damage to the road will be repaired in about ten days.

The enemy have landed in force on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, and are driving in our pickets towards Hardeeville.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Nothing of importance done in the Senate.

The House was occupied in discussing the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry. The bill was amended and finally passed. It provides that cavalry horses hereafter be provided by the Government, and those now in service be kept for.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—Nothing of importance done in Congress to-day. The House was occupied on a bill for the consolidation of reduced regiments, battalions and companies.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 3.—The mechanics of Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington, Columbia, Charleston, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile. We have held meeting and memorialized Congress to pass a bill permanently exempting us from military service while engaged in our legitimate occupations, in establishments of respectability and usefulness to the army and country. You are requested to cooperate with us and forward memorials. Signed Augusta Mechanics.

A. H. LATTA, Secretary.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Northern papers of the 31st received. Stoneman has arrived at Nashville and gives a highly varnished account of his raid in southwestern Virginia. Among the captures claimed, are two thousand horses, one thousand mules, and two rebel editors were captured. Three persons were sent to Brownlow as a Christmas gift. The saltworks, and lead mines were rendered useless. Stoneman's losses two thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Porter's fleet did not return to Hampton Roads.

A Washington telegram of the 30th says there is no prospect of the naval forces under Porter discontinuing the bombardment unless seduced by the Government.

Butler returned to his headquarters on the James on Wednesday.

Advices from Savannah to the 6th, state that efforts are being made to intercept the retreat of the rebel army before it could reach Broad river. Business in Savannah has been resumed. Gen. Geary is Military Governor and enforces order.

Lieut. Colonel Mafford will visit Richmond the coming week, authorized to negotiate a new cartel for the exchange of all prisoners.

A synopsis of the correspondence between Brazil and the United States, relative to the seizure of the Florida, is published. The former characterizes the seizure as an act of most extravagant wrong and offence to the honor and sovereignty of the empire. Seward replies, "You have justly expected the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Captain Collins and direct him to appear before a Court Martial. The Consul at Bahia will be dismissed." Seward says as to the character of beligerents to the insurgents of this country, it is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of nations, and unfriendly and wrongful to the U. S.

Cook will be set at liberty, to seek refuge wherever he may find it, with the hazard of recapture while beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—The Washington Chronicle of the 1st has been received. It says the Board of Supervisors of the county and City of New York have resolved to raise four million of dollars to pay one thousand dollars bounty to recruits.

The Steamer Charlotte, with one thousand and twenty-four bales of cotton, arrived at Barman on the 25d. Also the Owl with seven hundred bales.

Ex-Vice President Dallas died at Philadelphia on the thirty-first.

Gold closed in New York on the thirty-first at 237 3/4.

DIED.

On the 22 inst, in this city, after a short illness, Mr. James O. Ferrall, in the 60th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT

A very desirable family residence in the town of Oxford, N. C. for the present year. For further information enquire at

THIS OFFICE.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE

LEGATE INSTITUTE

The 48th session will commence the 2d of Feb. 1865. Admissions should apply soon.

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